

**EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.**

WHOLE NO. 322

And for further jewels of our crown have we Texas, and the Mexican War, and California, which the accident of the gold discovery, which filled it with a New England population saved from the talons of Slavery, and New Mexico where Slaves are pouring in in shame.



ful disregard both of "physical geography" and of "Oriental scenery," and of which the Saints of the later Day hold the key, and have no objections which may not be overcome to turn it for the entrance of slavery? And is there not Cuba close at hand? And the Republic of the Sierra Madre in due training for Reannexation. And as the round and top of all, have we not the Fugitive Slave Law and the New Doctrine of Treason? What has made all these things necessary excepting the existence and efforts of the Anti-Slavery Movement? The hearts of the Slaveholders were no softer twenty-five years ago than they are now. They clung to the system which gave them the political control of the whole country as desperately then as now. The State of the Northern mind is certainly no worse than it was then. Even the miserable tools of the tyrant, who either made the accused law at Washington or carry it into effect at home, were no worse and no better then than now. But the Anti-Slavery agitation has applied the test to all manner of men, and proved them, whether they were true gold or dross. It has worked no alchemic change in the character of the metal itself. The South felt itself in danger, and therefore sought to surround itself with these new outworks. It is the sense of danger and not of security that builds fortifications and extends lines of defence. The North, not yet ready for an effectual resistance of the power that rules over it, made believe befriended, at the bugaboo. Mr. Webster tricked it out, that so it might postpone that inevitable day, and so the South had its way again.

Our plan has thus far worked exactly as we expected in all material things. We always believed that the South would be aroused by the movement of this question to that madness that goes before destruction. Perhaps we could hardly have imagined the diabolical impudence of the Fugitive Bill or the infernal absurdity of Judge Kane's Law. But that the evil spirit would cry aloud and rend us before it departed from us, we always believed. What has been gained by the Fugitive Bill? One slave dragged back from Boston, against all law, over the prostrate institutions of Massachusetts; two from New York; two or three from Buffalo; and three or four from Philadelphia. We do not take into the account those carried back from the Free States along the line of Slavery, for slaves have always been recovered in that debatable land. But in the parts of the country where fugitives have been considered safe, these cases make up about the sum of the triumphs of the Fugitive Law. And as an offset, we have the Rescue of Shadrach, the battle of Christiana and the storming of the Syracuse barracks. How stands the Agitation account? On which side of Profit and Loss is the balance? This Agitation is "the Plan" of the Abolitionists, and we have to thank Mr. Webster and the Slave-catching Judges and Commissioners and their whole tribe, for the help they have given us at their own charges. Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers are busy doing our work. It is our business to keep them at it, and in due process of time out of the chaos of conflicting passions and opinions the New Policy will take into itself shape and substance.—*N. Y.*

Good.—An alleged fugitive slave was recently brought before Judge Denning of Illinois on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Judge decided the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional and discharged the man. Such is the substance of a paragraph going the rounds of the papers. We hope it is true, though it is most too good to be believed.

The colored people of New York have held meetings recently, sympathizing with the Christiana prisoners, and also meetings denouncing Colonization.

FOUR MORE WOMEN FROM SLAVERY.—This is equal to eight men, especially when they are young, handsome, and intelligent, as is the case with the following:

We are happy to hear through our worthy correspondent at Catonsville, C. W. Rev. S. B. Needham, that four females have just arrived there from New York, one of whom is his own sister. He informs us that they were very closely pursued by their owners, that their pursuers were at one time in the same public conveyance that they were in; but by the mercy of God they were not permitted to recognize them. They were in a crowd of other ladies with veils over their faces and being nearly white they were passed unnoticed, even by the slave hunters. We think it is not proper now to give the particulars in this case. It is enough to know that they are now in Canada, free.—*Voice of the Fugitive.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election is a remarkably close one, but the Democrats are the winners. The Legislature is tied in both Houses, and from present indications, the Whigs have elected James W. Cook, State Treasurer, and Henry Fitzhugh, Canal Commissioner; and the Democrats have elected Alex. S. Johnson, Judge of the Court of Appeals; Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State; John C. Wright, Comptroller; Wm. J. McAlpine, State Engineer, and Henry Storms, Prison Inspector.

This result will give the Democrats at least five out of the nine members of the Canal Board, and invest them with the power to control the expenditure of the nine million dollars provided at the extra session of the State Legislature for the enlargement of the Erie canal.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

THE CHRISTIANA PRISONERS.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Philadelphia have returned seventy-eight true bills against the thirty-nine persons charged with participation in the resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law at Christiana. Two of the principal witnesses, however, who were confined to give their evidence on the trial have escaped from prison, so that a new difficulty is in the way of the Government procuring a conviction. We are told by a gentleman who has visited all the prisoners, that many of them have already suffered greatly in being suddenly torn from their families and incarcerated in jail, though not a shadow of evidence exists that they were near Christiana on the day that the slave-hunter was shot there.—*J. S. Standard.*

### The Emperor of Austria rebuking Slavery.

GREAT curiosity has been felt to see the reply of the Austrian Minister to Webster's famous electioneering dispatch about the agent sent to Hungary. It appears to have been sent as long ago as the last 4th of July, but Webster has not been in any hurry to publish it. We give below a translation of this remarkable document:

[Commonwealth.]

[From the Austrian Gazette of Sept. 15, 1851.]

Reply of the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Charge des Affaires at the Court of Washington, to his Excellency Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

AUSTRIAN LEGATION, July 4, 1851.

The undersigned Charge des Affaires of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, having submitted to the Emperor your Excellency's despatch, bearing date Dec. 21, 1850, has been instructed to make the following reply.

The conduct of the United States, as founded upon, and to be the representatives of purely popular principles of government," does not seem to the Emperor to rest on any sufficient foundation.

Your Excellency can hardly fail to be aware, that in two of the United States, to wit, South Carolina and Mississippi, the majority of the inhabitants are kept in a state of degrading personal servitude, with a total prohibition of political and social rights, utterly unknown in any portion of the Austrian dominions; that in fourteen out of the thirty-one States, the same is the case with a very large portion of the native-born inhabitants; that even those States in which this system does not exist, are pledged to support it in the others; for which purpose the general government is the instrument and agent; a function without the perpetual disclaimer of which, as no one would better than your Excellency, especially in the scrupulous return of all refugees from servitude, the Union could not continue to exist.

Your Excellency has been pleased to quote the Layback Circular of May 1841, as if to illustrate some marked distinction between the principles of the Austrian and the American governments. The following is the passage quoted:

"Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this level leads to disorder, commotions and evils far more insupportable, than those which they pretend to remedy." And can your Excellency say that there is any doctrine here laid down, not perfectly consistent with the principles and practice of the American governments? Does your Excellency admit any right on the part of the slaves, that is to say, the large majority of the native population of South Carolina, to rise against and to overturn the rule of their white masters? Is not the government of the United States pledged to interfere to put down any such insurrection? Do not the Slaveholders of S. Carolina and of the other States, claim to hold their power directly or indirectly from God, and to be responsible to him alone for its exercise? And do they not rely on the Bible to prove it? The undersigned begs leave to entertain the opinion, and he boldly appeals to the civilized world for the justice of it, that the right of the Emperor of Austria to decide alone and exclusively upon the political changes necessary and proper to be made in Hungary, is at least as good as the title of a hundred thousand American slaveholders to keep in sole dependence upon their will and pleasure upwards of three millions of their fellow countrymen, while they reduce the remaining twenty millions of nominal freemen to the most degrading condition of slave-drivers and slave-hunters.

As to the exercise of this power, claimed in both cases to be of divine origin, the Emperor of Austria has not yet found it necessary to prohibit, under severe penalties, the teaching any portion of his subjects to read and write. On the other hand, all Austrian parents are required by law to send their children to school to be instructed in these necessary accomplishments.

The Emperor of Austria is no enemy to popular right. He reigns over the people of Austria for their good, not for his own. He is willing to receive light in the discharge of his august duties, from every quarter. But he does not look for information "on the great ideas of responsibility and purely popular principles of government," to the representatives of an aristocracy of slave holders, very similar in one respect to that arrogant aristocracy lately suppressed in Hungary, that of preaching democracy with their tongues, while their whole lives consist in the daily exercise over their fellow men of arbitrary power, in the most repugnant of forms.

But although the Emperor cannot in any wise admit the pretensions of the United States to be the representatives of purely popular principles of government, he has no objection that the relations of the two governments should stand upon that basis of mutual interference with internal concerns of each other, on which the American government seems disposed to place it. In common with the rest of christendom, he has long regarded with hearty commiseration the degraded servitude, as it seems to him, disgraced to christianity, in which so large a portion of the common people are kept; and he cannot doubt that the uprising before him of some black Kossuths, will furnish him with an opportunity of carrying these new principles laid down by the American government into practice, and thereby serving the cause of human happiness, ever dear to the Emperor's heart.

Having thus communicated the sentiments of his Majesty on your late despatch, I embrace this opportunity to renew to your Excellency assurances of my high consideration.

HULSEMAN.

To His Excellency, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States.

### The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOREOUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets December 7.

### Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati.

We learn from the letter of a friend that this association of energetic and devoted friends of the Slave, have been quite successful with their late Bazaar. They found many obstacles in their way. The depression of business, the apathy of the mass of the people, and the interest and prejudice of others more active in opposition, were all against them. But firm and persevering they have triumphed,—the pecuniary results of the Fair being greater than under the circumstances they anticipated.

They have appropriated a portion of their funds to the support of our paper, a measure which we hope its future usefulness and fidelity to the slave may abundantly justify. They have also in reserve a fund to be appropriated to the advancement of Anti-Slavery principles in the city and vicinity. We hope that the Anti-Slavery men of the city will emulate their zeal and give them their earnest co-operation in this work. Much needs to be done. Years ago Cincinnati was the grand rallying point for abolitionists of the West. Lane Seminary, conservative and pro-slavery as is still the church to which she adheres—preferring bare walls with pro-slavery favor, to full halls and free principles, cast from her her eighty students. From this young Jerusalem, these students went forth as young apostles preaching every where the gospel of freedom. Birney and Bailey and their coadjutors fought and won the desperate battle for free utterance both orally and by the press. But for years past as a post of prominent Anti-Slavery influence, Cincinnati has been abandoned. This company of true hearted women, with a few of their brethren to cheer and aid them, now stand there as the forlorn hope of the slave. For the slave's sake; for the sake of the great principles they represent, we rejoice that they grow not weary, nor does their faith fail. The God of justice still reigns, and the cause of the poor shall yet be vindicated. Honor shall then rest upon the heads of those who maintain the truth amidst darkness and discouragement.

Since the above was in type we have received an account of the Bazaar from Mrs. Guild the Secretary, which shall appear next week.

### Austria and America.

Physician health itself—Cast the beam out of their own eyes, says Austria to the model Republic. No wonder Daniel Webster declined the publication of this retort courteous. And that we are obliged to go to the Austrian press for the reply. It seems however that the Emperor is willing to submit to this principle of national intervention, and proposes to return the compliment, in favor of some Black Kossuth. Doubtless he would be glad to do it. It is not peculiar to American tyrants to practice slavery at home, and preach emancipation abroad. Tyrants are always hypocrites, and the more terrible their tyranny the more consummate their dissimulation. There is no slavery more intolerable than the chattelism of this country, and no men more vociferous for liberty than these Southern tyrants. But they are understood and appreciated. Though it is sad to think that the sublime principles that are upon this nation's lips, are all falsified by her practice, and thus her moral influence for freedom, lost upon the nations, ay, more, given in favor of the despots who tyrannize over the world.

It is the right of human beings, unquestioned only by tyrants, to interfere in behalf of freedom wherever man is deprived of it. He who assails the freedom of one human being proclaims himself the enemy of all. He is an outlaw, and should be warred upon by all, with all legitimate weapons.—"We are slaves by all the slavery of our brethren," says Mazzini, and on this principle he appeals to the world for sympathy and aid. His appeal is just, as is that of Kossuth. It should be responded to, not by individuals clandestinely and in defiance of government, but by the government itself; by the whole force of all its just influences. No contracts or treaties should exist to prohibit this. All international laws and treaties should be between the people, for the benefit of all, and not as now, between governments for their aggrandizement at the expense of the people.

How sublime and overwhelming would be our national influence, if free from our own accursed system, we should give ourselves as a nation to the work of universal freedom. With our holy democratic creed, and our honest practice of its principles, we might go on from conquering to conquering. Thus making not our land merely the home of the oppressed, but making all lands the home of the free.

J. F. Selby.—We are glad to learn from our friend Brooks that Mr. Selby is so successfully at work in Western Pennsylvania. We hope he will keep us well advised of his labors. It gives interest and encouragement to the friends of the cause every where to know that the work is going on. Mr. Brooks letter contains five new subscribers, with advance payment for part of the year. Will our friends elsewhere take an interest in this matter and do likewise.

### State Sovereignty.

If there be such a thing as state sovereignty; if ever it should be employed for the protection of citizens against the oppressions of the general government, as administered by the slave power, the fugitive slave law has furnished that occasion. This power that wields the government has at once struck down all national protection for personal freedom and has thrown every man upon his individual resources for protection. More than this; the government is pledged to suppress and punish all individual remonstrance, thus making our condition worse than the very savages, who are destitute of all civil organization. They can defend themselves and in so doing will only provoke individual revenge or such combination as individuals may command. But here, the entire resources of the nation, are combined against the individual who shall dare to defend his universally acknowledged right to freedom.

Had the Gov's of our northern states had courage in anything like the heart or the courage of manhood, they would on the passage of the fugitive law, have at once convened their legislatures, and taken measures for the protection of their citizens. Or failing in this, like our fathers, they would have formed a new union, that would answer the purposes of government, by protecting the rights and happiness of its citizens. But instead of this, politicians have pledged obedience to the law, and whenever opportunity has occurred have exhibited unusual alacrity in redeeming their pledges. At first they told us the law was abominable and wicked, and would be eventually repealed. Now they tell us the "peace" is to be perpetual.

The people of Syracuse, aroused by the outrages in their midst have taken incipient measures to punish those who sought to kidnap their citizens under cover of Congressional enactments. Complaint in due form was entered before the Grand Jury of their county, who found a true bill against the Missouriian Lear, who appeared as agent for the arrest of Jerry, (who it seems is a Methodist priest), and his assistant H. W. Allen, the Deputy Marshal. If the prosecution and management of these trials was in the hands of the people of Syracuse, we should expect to see this conspiracy against liberty exposed and punished. But unless New York officials are quite singular, they will soon be found standing horror stricken at their own temerity, in having defied slavery and its sworn power the federal government.

The truth is we can have no hope from government, National or State. Its base subservience in all its departments make it impossible for us to confide in it. The people, the source of their power, must be renovated and aroused. To them is our appeal. Congress will not repeal the law. The people must do it for themselves in their several localities. Every individual must do it for himself. Christians have repealed it. Syracuse has nobly done it. Let other communities do likewise, and when the law shall be thus repealed, congress will "expunge" it. Then will the days of slaveholding and slavecatching be speedily numbered. State sovereignty may be inefficient. But this exercise of individual sovereignty will do the work.

### Mine's Progress Pamphlets.

No. six has been issued, completing part first of this valuable series of publications. Subject, LAND REFORM. Mr. Mine comes to his subject with directness and earnestness, exhibiting briefly but clearly the evils of the present system of monopoly, and the advantages of recognizing the law of nature, in granting man free access to the soil. Where chattel slavery exists man's first great demand of justice, is that his right to himself be recognized. That granted he may with equal justice, demand freedom of soil on which to develop his free nature.

Man has the same right to soil he has to life or liberty. Neither life nor liberty can be enjoyed while the means of sustaining life are in the hands of others. We wish these pamphlets a wide circulation. They contain principles and facts that should be familiar with all. Their immediate practical adoption is of immense importance to our country, especially to the rapidly peopling territory of the West.

This first part now completed, contains a great amount of information, evidently the result of much labor—containing near 200 pages—Price 50 cents, or one dollar for the whole series.

### Calvin Fairbanks.

On Monday last, Calvin Fairbanks was tried in Louisville for "kidnapping slaves," and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, on the charge of Felony—in default of which he was remanded to prison. So says the Pittsburgh Gazette. A previous dispatch says he aided in the escape of a woman, the alleged property of Dr. Shotwell of Louisville. In Louisville, Christianity—pure and undefiled is felony and Mr. Fairbanks for this manifestation of it will doubtless be incarcerated for life in a Kentucky dungeon.

Election in Massachusetts.—They have failed to elect a governor in Mass. The Coalition, Democrats and Free-soilers, have a majority in the Legislature.—Whiggery must divorce itself from Webster and slave catching ere it can reinstate itself in power.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburgh on the 15th inst., as we learn from the Gazette, a verdict of \$50 and costs was found against Dr. Mitchell of Indiana Co., for harboring a Slave. The suit was brought for the value of the slave.

James C. Jones, Whig, has been elected U. S. Senator for Tennessee.

### Men of One Idea.

Our penny patriots who have no god but their purse, and no heaven but the present, which gives them quiet and abundant means to fill it, seem taken quite black that Kossuth is not disposed to settle down as a quiet respectable farmer, on the prairies of Wisconsin. That he should have such attachment to principle and to his country, as to induce him, when once clear from the clutches of the Austrians, to rush back to the conflict, is something they can't comprehend. The peaceful conflict of moral and political principles now going forward among us,—they eschew as they would the grave.—No blessing which freedom can give to this nation or the world, would induce them to jeopard a ten dollar's profit on their annual business, or a breath of that popular favor which would elevate them to office. Kossuth, and Mazzini, and Kinkel are therefore inexplicable to them.

But the singleness of purpose of these men, will elevate them in the esteem of all the good of the present and give them a place in the ages to come. We honor them for it. It is the only means of success. It deserves if it shall not achieve it.

It is the same spirit that animates the laborious and persevering abolitionist. American emancipation is not of inferior importance to that of German, Italian or Hungarian. We are laboring not for ourselves—not for the slave alone—but for America, for Italy, for Hungary, for the world. We shall never accomplish our object but by rivalling the singleness of purpose which characterizes these honored men.

Our Correspondent P. is again welcome to our columns. His communications are read with interest by our readers.

### Bloody Servitude.

Counting Delaware among the free states, and they will have in the next House of Representatives 145 members—and the slave states 88 members. These 88 members will of course dictate the entire national policy to the servants of the North,—even to the hanging of private citizens—ministers of religion and United States Senators. And Editors, on the very ground where was perpetrated the old "Boston Massacre" (an event which brought the old colonies to arms,) will advocate this policy in its extremest measures, even to the hanging of their next door neighbors.

The Boston Transcript has the following exposure of its Whig principles which has been endorsed by the President's organ in Washington. We copy it from the Commonwealth.

Here is a portion of what he said of Messrs. Sumner and Parker: "The idea, that the Rev. Theodore Parker deserves to be hanged, is shocking, to be sure; but here are the facts, and there is the law. If it can be shown, that Mr. Charles Sumner's highly inflammatory language, in Faneuil Hall, indicated that treason, which was committed by those who leaved war against the United States, in the rescue of Shadrach, THEN THAT GENTLEMAN ALSO DESERVES TO BE HANGED." The execution of a Senator of the United States, HOWEVER MUCH HE DESERVES THE GALLOWS, would be a very distressing dispensation, to be sure.

### New Washing Mixture.

Mr. W. RITTER of this place is agent for the sale of a new preparation for washing. It was tried in our family under his direction with good success. The clothes, colored and white, received the same treatment. They were placed in a sud prepared by the mixture, soaked for half an hour, then very slightly rubbed out, rinsed and hung up to dry. The Judge of such things, in our family, says they look well.—If it shall not prove injurious to the clothes, and we are assured it will not, and it continues to give them their present clear appearance it will certainly prove worthy of adoption.

Methodist Church Case.—This case has been decided in favor of the church South. The Judge in his decision expresses the hope that it may be settled without the legal enforcement of the decree. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says, no good reasons now exists to demand separate action and suggests that their common object will be best attained by a reunion. He might have added that not only is their object common—but the means by which they propose to secure it is equally so, viz: the most cordial and hearty support of the system of slavery. Like the Gazette's Correspondent, we see nothing to prevent the most cordial and perfect union and co-operation.

An Important question settled.—Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D. We give the name and title in full, that the important decision may not be questioned,—has published a long argument drawn from the Bible and other high authority, proving that the bride, in the marriage ceremony, should stand upon the right side. We highly approve of this direction of the Doctor's splendid talents. It is certainly more honorable employment than the advocacy of negro catching and lower law supremacy.

Where the responsibility rests.—"There is no power out of the church, that could sustain slavery a moment if it were not sustained in it."—*Rev. A. Barnes.*

"Go it Jerry," is the significant title of a new paper started in Syracuse. Success to all the Jerry's and to all who aid them. Truair & Co. Publishers.

Emigration.—A party of Hungarian Emigrants on their way to New Buda, were compelled to stop for want of funds in Chicago. They were Catholics; and were excommunicated by a German Catholic Priest, for their participation in the Hungarian revolution.

### Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9th, 1851.

DEAR MARCUS: I am safe at home; a fact I was desired to communicate through The Bugle, as soon as it became a fact. But it is a dreary, dismal journey I had of it, at least for the first part of the way.

I set out in the midst of the very worst storm of the season—leaving Ashtabula at eleven o'clock at night, in one of the most severe snow squalls which ever blew off from Lake Erie. Of course my journey was then by land, no Lake navigation being possible. I rode in the stage all night, all the next day, and next night to three o'clock in the morning. Much of the time, the wind blew a perfect tempest, and the snow, sleet, hail, rain and all together, made certainly a constant, if not very agreeable variety. The travelling was not the best, at least judging from the progress we made. From Ashtabula to Erie, is forty-five miles—from Erie to Fredonia, near Dunkirk, is as much farther—in all ninety miles. We were twenty-eight hours in making the pilgrimage, performing about three miles an hour.

You would have admired the long suffering and patience of the stage drivers. At our second change of horses, two or three ladies and myself, thought we would not leave the coach, as it was snowing and raining most powerfully. But after sitting (as it seemed) almost long enough for a team to grow up from the back, we too went into the hotel. It was most soothing to our feelings; whose only anxiety and desire were to be not getting breakfast but getting along, to have the landlord in the most obliging manner imaginable, ask us "what we would like to have cooked." We had waited at the last change, long before daylight, to have breakfast got for all who would eat, and that, when every person in the house was in bed, when we drove up, and not a spark of fire, until we called the hostlers and the maids. And so at every place where we stopped, dinner or some other meal must be got, and we were assured there would be no other opportunity for so long, that we had better improve the present.

Although we were six or eight hours behind the regular time, it made no difference. So many stops had to be made, and they must be just so long.

However as all things earthly must have an end, so fortunately did this stage ride of mine. At three o'clock in the morning. But I was then three miles from Dunkirk, and the car was to leave at six—and no way to get them but on my blessed feet. So after resting and warming an hour, I took my two valises, (not very light to carry,) and away I marched on foot, in mud and darkness, to the rail-road station. It was one of those walks that you are generally glad to see the end of, or you are not much like me.

I arrived in good time, purchased my ticket and had my baggage checked for New York.—The Rail-Road Office and baggage rooms are at the pier, but the cars had backed down to the other end of it, to take passengers on, and freight from a steam boat. Some dozen or twenty of us were waiting, with twice as many trunks and valises piled up at the door of the office, but when the cars started from the boat, on they swept by us, and I have not seen them since. Some of our company had walked down the pier and taken their seats. Of course their baggage was left behind. My eight and twenty hours of stage martyrdom in two cold stormy nights, and then the three miles walk with two heavy valises, through a literal Slough of Despond, was not the best of preparation for such an occurrence. But what help was there left? We did not even get an explanation.

I bore it all pretty well, and just then understood that a steamer would leave in an hour for Buffalo. So I delivered up my Rail-Road ticket, took my baggage and went on board.—She was taking in a lot of cheese in large casks, and the owner of the cheese was disputing with the officers of the boat, about the number of casks he had delivered there. The dispute was high, but in the midst of it, by a most horrible scolding, the quarrelsome, off rolled one of the casks from the pier, was dashed in pieces, and the cheeses, (magnificent ones too) sunk to the bottom, in several feet of water. "There," said the owner, "there is surely one less now, that I sent you, and I can see where others may perhaps have gone."

This is but an illustration of the waste which is visible every day, at these forwarding stations and on board the boats. Of Dunkirk I would not say a word, but perhaps every man I better see there once. I am sure he will repent his meritorious, however, if he should, to the end of his nor would he repeat the journey, but from the direct necessity.

I reached Buffalo in time for the express night train to Albany—which leaves at 2 o'clock. The next night at five, I landed in Boston, having in the twenty-four hours ridden five hundred and twenty-eight miles. Probably a much quicker passage over that distance, has never been made.

My last night in Ohio, I spent at the hospitable and pleasant home of Hon. Joshua R. Findings. That was Sunday—I did not see a new again, until the next Thursday night. It was a pretty severe winding up of a somewhat weary Anti-Slavery Campaign. But I have not crowded more of enjoyment into any other week of my life, than into the last. I shall carry with me the remembrance of some of the most happy moments of my life.

Yours, and your readers,  
PARKER PILLSBURY

Among the recent shipments of the Colonization Society, were upwards of 30 slaves submitted by Mrs. Margaret Miller, of Culpeper County, Va.

Gerrit Smith says in Frederick Douglass's paper that he left his wife sick in New Jersey, and traveled 600 miles (home and back) to vote at the last election.

Cincinnati  
The Weather, and his  
Elections—J. S. Standard.

### To THE EDITOR.

Throughout have had an untimely, and the longed for by dealers to bring about a float of goods of all has not yet been a geological observation that the whole since the count 26 inches, which average amount last seventeen offered much heavy rains no them as they vago, they would satisfaction. Quite as low which was a drouth like the a general rise until late in have been considered navigation is of class boats. The water in the city, and all have vanished. We have now and though as though there places on the O.

There are large other produce in ment on the manufacturers stocks for export until their room embarrassed, no returns of the. One of the causes is the scarcity of prices, which those who are of fuel in the state. Youghlenoughed roy 16 cents per The usual price. Unless the river worse state of the even when fuel is age to keep hung.

Dr. Kinkel, there some ten or received with many citizens and him. A torch-light up numbering a marched to the building, where he assembly besides him, in the street held a few evening office, at which which was addressed. Corry, Judge Reed, advocating the plan. On Saturday of those five in the Hall of which Judge W. Judge Stanley A. Vice Presidents. were of the strength for "fighting, the duty at States to interfere. Those who sympathize seem to be almost cratic party. I a Whig mention favor of his proposition or two of some Whigs," mention yet they have no meetings. The editorial has taken against "American affairs" even so National Loan, a fear as the will violating our archives of Europe.

"The Catholic spirit of its religion Dr. Kinkel and of republicanism surprise no one, well known the sympathy with a first, and given a stand has succeeded ward his National. The results of prized all parties through enthusiasm from the time that at Columbus, did large a majority, think, that the chief aids to gave a warm and used every effort contest; and were the State Government put in operation. servative character Fillmore and Whig party genes



## Cincinnati Correspondence.

The Weather, River, Business, &c.—Dr. Kinkel and his success in Cincinnati—Ohio Elections—Jenny Lind's second visit to the City.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14, 1851.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUGLE:

Throughout this section of the West we have had an unusually dry summer and autumn, and the hopes of heavy rains so much longed for by our merchants and produce dealers to bring the river up to a stage sufficient to float away the accumulating stocks of goods of all kinds in their warehouses, has not yet been realized. From the Meteorological observations made here it appears that the whole amount of rain at this place since the commencement of the year is only 25 inches, which is about two-thirds of the average amount for the same period in the last seventeen years. The farmers have suffered much from the drouth, and though heavy rains now would not be as useful to them as they would have been two months ago, they would yet be hailed with universal satisfaction. The Ohio river has not been quite as low since the summer of 1839, which was a remarkably dry one, and the drouth like the present was long continued, a general rise in the river not taking place until late in November. The sand-bars have been conspicuous for some months and navigation is only possible for the smallest class boats. There is now but four feet of water in the channel from this place to Louisville, and all prospects of a speedy rise have vanished, until within the past two days. We have now cloudy, damp, misty weather, and though but little rain has fallen it looks as though there may be some at some other places on the Ohio and its tributaries.

There are large quantities of Flour and other produce in store here ready for shipment on the first rise, and the Land Oil manufacturers make great complaints, the stocks for exportation having accumulated until their rooms are full and themselves embarrassed, more or less, for want of some returns of the "needful" for their outlay. One of the consequences of the low water is the scarcity of Coal and Wood and high prices, which are felt to be oppressive by those who are unable to buy in their supplies of fuel in the summer when it is cheap.—Youghiogheny coal is now at 20 cents; Pennsylvania 16 cents per bushel, and tending upward. The usual price of the best coal here is 12c. Unless the river rises soon we may expect a worse state of things among the poor who, even when fuel is at a fair price, barely manage to keep longer and colder from their doors.

Dr. Kinkel, the German Patriot, arrived here some ten or twelve days since and was received with much enthusiasm by the German citizens and others sympathizing with him. A torch-light procession was gotten up numbering a thousand or more which marched to the house at which he was residing, where he addressed them and a large assembly besides who had gathered to hear him, in the street. A public meeting was held a few evenings after at the Mayor's office, at which Mayor Taylor presided, which was addressed by Dr. Kinkel, W. M. Carry, Judge Read and others explaining and advocating the plan of the proposed National Loan. On Saturday evening a Mass Meeting of those favorable to the object was held in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, of which Judge Warden was Chairman, and Judge Stanley Matthews and Sheriff Smith Vice-Presidents. The resolutions adopted were of the strongest character, going all lengths for "fraternal intervention"—"the right, the duty and the interest of the United States to interfere in European politics." Those who sympathize with Dr. Kinkel here seem to be almost exclusively of the Democratic party. I have yet to see the name of a Whig mentioned as taking an open part in favor of his project, though I have heard one or two of some influence—"progressive Whigs" mentioned as being favorable to it, yet they have not spoken at any of the public meetings. The "Gazette" in a leading editorial has taken most decided grounds against "American interference in European affairs" even so far as to aid the proposed National Loan, and seems to have as much fear as the Whig organs at Washington of violating our National faith with the Monarchies of Europe.

"The Catholic Telegraph" true to the spirit of its religion comes out in ridicule of Dr. Kinkel and his enterprise and the cause of republicanism in Europe. This should surprise no one, as the Roman Church it is well known the world over, has shown its sympathy with Austria and Prussia from the first, and given all its influence to sustain Absolutism in Europe. Dr. K. understands has succeeded in raising \$15,000 toward his National Loan in this city.

The results of our State election has surprised all parties here. The Democrats, though enthusiastic and confident of success, from the time their nominations were made at Columbus, did not expect to succeed by so large a majority. There can be no doubt, I think, that the new Constitution was one of the chief aids to their triumph. The party gave a warm and united support to it, and used every effort to make it the issue in the contest; and were anxious to have control of the State Government when it should first be put in operation. Besides all this, the conservative character of Mr. Vinton who is Fillmore and Webster Whig, and of the Whig party generally, and the fact that their

strength cannot be brought out except on the year of a Presidential election, contributed to swell the Democratic vote. I am not disappointed, as some appear to be, that the Free Soil vote was not larger. Those of our friends who expected it to come up to something like the vote given for Van Buren and Adams in 1848, it seems to me were unreasonable in their expectations. It is well known that the unpopularity of the nomination of Gen. Taylor drove off many of the Anti-Slavery Whigs, especially on the Reserve, and many voted for the Free Soil nominations who could not be expected to vote with us on all occasions. Those we can rely upon in every election, are after all mainly the old fashioned Liberty men and the accessions to their numbers of those who join them from deep convictions of the righteousness of their principles and policy. The increase of our vote at the elections for Governor from 1844 shows a steady (and no doubt heartfelt) accession to our numbers, and falsifies the opinions of some editor whom you quote, that the Free Soil vote in this State has reached its maximum.

The Liberty vote for Governor from 1841 in Ohio has been as follows:—

In 1841, King, had	8,411
1846, Lewis,	10,797
1848, (No candidate.)	
1850, Smith,	13,747
1851, Lewis,	16,911

A year hence there will be I have no doubt, an increase on the last vote, unless one of the other parties should get up a strong Anti-Slavery candidate for President, which is not at all probable.

Jenny Lind gave two Concerts here on her late visit, two weeks ago. They were well patronized, though there was none of that *tem-jan-janery*—that almost *insane* *flour*—to hear her, shown on her first visit, and produced by the tact and humbuggery of Barnum. Her Concerts were given in the Metropolitan Hall on her own account at reasonable prices, compared with those paid at the Theater in April. Every thing was conducted in an unexceptionable manner; the singing and music was all of a refined and elevating character; Jenny appeared better and sang better, as many thought, than on her former visit, and many who had not heard her before, went and were delighted. I had the inexpressible pleasure of listening to the last strains of melody that came from her lips and shall ever look back upon that evening as among the pleasantest hours of my life.

Yours, P.

Letter from M. A. Brooks.

CONNEAUT, Nov. 7, 1851.

FRIEND ROBINSON: We have listened with great pleasure, for a short time, to the able lectures of J. F. Selby; one of those true and devoted friends of the Slave. He remained in this place only five days, and held during the time, ten meetings, the most of which were well attended; and by those who seemed interested in the cause of Truth and Humanity. We never heard abler speeches made by any of the distinguished advocates of human rights than were delivered by Mr. Selby. An impression has evidently been made that time will not efface. The people have learned that something more must be done, than has ever yet been done, for the three millions of human beings that are daily bowing beneath a tyrant's power; something must be done to remove the dark cloud of oppression that has so long overshadowed our land, and which will continue to grow darker unless a more decided stand is taken for its removal. Hence arises the question, "what shall we do?" The only answer is, "to do evil, that ye may be prepared to learn to do well." Most strong and convincing were the arguments of our friend on this point; showing in a clear and forcible manner, that the first step towards the work, was to cease doing the wrong, a step that must necessarily be taken before they are prepared, to do the right. Under the influence of such preaching, Anti-Slavery truth must and will prevail. Said he, the people must learn a lesson whereby they may teach their Teachers; those Divines, who seem never to have learned the first principles of the great Truths, which they profess to teach, a Religion that does not require them to enlist in the cause of suffering Humanity, "to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free." A work that is noble, and God-approving. Mr. Selby's lectures contain most powerful language, noble and generous sentiments, which are truthful in all their bearings; we never heard better, although we have attended numerous Lectures, Conventions and Anniversaries, and listened to those whose names are more widely known, yet their language and manner of delivering it, could not more than equal his. But we are well aware that our report will fail in doing him justice.—However, an Epistle might be written that would cover pages with the glorious and lofty sentiments which his addresses contained; his earnest, but humble entreaties, appealing to his hearers in the name of God, and common humanity, to labor for the redemption of man, if they believed in the words which he teaches that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth," if they professed to be true to God, humble worshippers before him, in the name of religion, practice what they professed, for "by their deeds ye shall know them." Mr.

Selby left on the morning of the 6th of November, with the hope of returning again in a few weeks.

Yours for Truth,

M. A. BROOKS.

## BREVITIES.

An apparatus has been invented to convert salt water into fresh by means of congelation.

Apples are this fall brought from N. Y. to the Ohio market; from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels have been landed at Sandusky and shipped south by the Mad River Railroad.

Rats, it is said, may be expelled by strewing the places they frequent with the stalks and leaves of mullein.

November 4th, was the 69th Anniversary of the landing of the first white man on the place where Cincinnati now stands.

The Mexicans talk of sending again for Santa Anna as the only man who can keep their state together in its present emergency.

Mazzini, it is said, to have issued a proclamation giving warning of another general revolution in Europe.

Father Mathew sailed for England on the 8th instant.

Building the fugitive slave, arrived in New York on the 6th inst. He returned by way of Nashville to avoid some of the slaveholders in Columbia, who were opposed to his return.

Kossuth was born in 1806, married in 1841, commenced his public career as a reporter and subsequently exerted a vast influence in his country as an Editor.

There is a bill before the Legislature of Georgia prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State for purposes of sale.

New York has invested in rail-roads and canals \$100,027,331.

Captain Long of the Mississippi, is out in a letter denouncing Kossuth and denouncing his slanderers.

Efforts to prevent the emigration from Ireland are all ineffectual. Emigrants are leaving in great numbers.

The New Constitution of Virginia, has been adopted by a large majority.

Charles Durkee, declines being the candidate of the Liberty Party, for the Vice Presidency.

It is proposed to transfer to New York the most attractive and valuable articles from the Great Exhibition. The New York exhibition to commence on the 15th of April, and to continue open for four months.

Since the adoption of the new postage law the Washington City Post-Office has paid its expenses and has remaining as a surplus \$1,074.71.

## Teacher's Institute.

We have been requested to publish the proceedings of the Columbian Teacher's Institute recently held in New Lisbon. As those more immediately interested in its details, have already had access to them, from their publication in the other papers of the county,—it seems to us unnecessary to occupy our crowded columns with them now. The ability of the lecturers and the great interest, and the devotion of the teachers to the great cause of education, made the meeting, we are told, one of unusual interest.

Those intrusted with the publication of the proceedings, made a most humiliating attempt to divorce Mr. Burleigh's lecture, from the regular proceedings. Unwilling we suppose to have Mr. Burleigh's name, connected as it is with radical and unpopular truth, at all associated with their proceedings. This course manifests no more contempt for Mr. Burleigh than for the Institute, which not only cordially invited him to lecture, but voted for the publication of his speech. Mr. McClain of this place has exposed and appropriately rebuked, this cowardice and meanness, in the last Homestead. Such kind of trickery will not meet the approbation of the teachers of Columbia Co., or of our teachers generally. Those who manifest it, prove themselves unworthy to occupy the responsible and honorable position of public instructors.

The Secretaries of the meeting who were appointed to prepare the report for publication were J. Markham, D. H. Battin and D. Anderson. The following were the Resolutions of general interest adopted by the Institute. We should be glad to publish a more full account of the proceedings as well as Mr. McClain's communication, but are compelled to omit them for want of room.

Resolved, That in dignity, the teachers' profession is unsurpassed, and in responsibility unrivalled by any of the learned professions, and, therefore, requires for the proper discharge of its high duties, thorough preparation.

Resolved, That, at present, "Teachers' Institutes" are the most efficient instrumentalities for elevating the teachers' profession, and through it the condition of our common schools, and we hereby pledge our cordial and hearty efforts for the encouragement of these annual gatherings of the teachers; of the beneficial effects of which, the present week's experience has furnished ample evidence.

Resolved, That teachers who complain of low wages and still refuse to lend their aid to sustain "Teachers' Institutes" and similar associations generally, receive as great pecuniary compensation as their services merit.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the State Legislature to increase the school fund, so as to secure to every child in the State a thorough English education; and also to require the County Commissioners to make an annual appropriation for the support of Teachers' Institutes.

Resolved, That much as has been done to secure system and regularity in our common schools, there are still great defects which

millitate against the teacher and the cause of education; to remedy, which, we recommend that "Union Schools" be established in every township.

Resolved, That any person of vicious principles, or immoral habits is unfit to discharge the duties, devolving upon the teacher.

Resolved, That the vulgar habit of using tobacco in any of its forms, is ill-suited to the dignity of the teacher.

Resolved, That we will govern our schools by moral suasion, if we can, by physical force, if we must.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to Messrs. Smith, Mack, Parsons, Harvey and others, who have lectured before the Institute for the interesting and instructive manner in which they have presented their respective subjects: to the members of the M. E. Church for the use of their house, and to the citizens of New Lisbon, for their hospitality during our sojourn among them, and to the County Commissioners for granting us pecuniary aid from the County Treasury as authorized by law.

Resolved, That ladies who are as well qualified to discharge the duties of teacher as gentlemen should receive an equal compensation.

Resolved, That the science of Phonography meets our hearty approbation—that its claims are imperious upon the friends of Education; and that all teachers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with it, and use their utmost endeavors to hasten the day when our Orthography shall be placed upon the basis of Phonetics, by which the student may be taught to spell, in a few days, with more accuracy than he can in three times as many years, in our present cumbersome Orthography.

Graham's Magazine for December, is a splendid Number. The conductor pledges himself for improvement during the coming year, among other things a large addition of reading matter. To those who wish a beautifully illustrated and well condensed monthly, Graham's Magazine commends itself. Price \$3 per annum for single copies.

A fatal fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. There were one hundred persons, mostly boys and girls, at work in the building at the time, a number of whom were killed by the flames and by jumping from the windows.

Revue Triale.—Robert Morris has been acquitted. The trial of Elizer Wright is next to be taken up. Elizer undertakes his own defence.

## Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending November 22d.

A. M. Clark, Sandy Lake,	2.00-317
J. Lader, Unity P. O.,	1.00-357
N. B. Lord, "	1.00-357
D. D. Spaulding, "	1.00-357
P. Thorn, "	62-315
J. G. Briggs, New Lisbon,	2.00-329
H. Young, Twinsburg,	1.50-382
B. Clark, "	1.00-405
S. Green, Portland, Ia.,	2.00-374
W. Elgar, Athens,	50-345
J. Buchanan, "	1.50-318
J. Brown, Medina,	1.50-347
C. W. Joslin, Ohio,	25-323
W. B. Randolph, Buck's P. O.,	1.00-357
W. Davis, Unity P. O.,	62-345
Potter & Sampson, Conneautville,	75-221

## Slaves Captured in attempting to Escape—Tremendous threat of the Dwellers by the Potomac.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 11.

The Alexandria Gazette states that two slaves were taken from the brig Emily, Capt. Small, of Bath, Me., bound from the River Potomac to an Eastern port, a few days since, and the circumstances justify the belief that Captain Small designed to carry the negroes to a free State for the purpose of securing to them their liberty. The Gazette adds that should Captain Small fail to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, he will not soon take another cargo from any part on the Potomac.—*Commonwealth.*

Kossuth, the fugitive Hungarian, has arrived in England, and has been received there with great enthusiasm. His coming to this country, it seems, is uncertain and the United States Steamer Mississippi arrived at this port on the 10th instant. Should he come here at all we suggest that John Bolding call on him, and relate how he also has been in captivity recently, how he was released from it, what perils and sufferings he has undergone, and how officers of the United States Government honored him also by their attendance. We think the great Magyar would not be long in deciding whether the United States were most Turkish or Austrian.—*Standard.*

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."—According to the latest reports, seems to be doing a flourishing business, the Fugitive Embargo Act to the contrary, notwithstanding. We are told that during the week ending Oct. 31st the receipts amounted in value to over \$12,000.—*True Dem.*

"Farewell, master, don't come after me, I'm going over to Canada, where colored men are free."

The man who a short time since was travelling with Mr. McDonald, of Nashville, Tenn., taking care of Mr. McD. and his baggage, and who by a sad mistake, took the train of cars to Pittsburgh, instead of the train to Cincinnati, in which his so-called master was—i.e., we are able to state, authentically, in Her Majesty's dominions, trying to take care of himself, and doing well at it.—*True Dem.*

A WOMAN HUNT AT SYRACUSE. Placards were posted about the streets at Syracuse, warning the people against the kidnappers who were in quest of a slave, the wife of a free colored man by the name of Wendell, on Friday last. She is believed to have eluded the vigilance of the marshal, and escaped from the city by the aid of friends.

It is stated on good authority that the cost of the three days' jubilee in Boston will not exceed \$40,000. The cost of the dinner on the Common (exclusive of the tent and decorations) was about \$4,000.

## For The Bugle.

SALEM, November 15, 1851.

FRIEND MARCUS: Your editorial introduction to my article in The Bugle of this day, contains some different views concerning President Fillmore and the Whig party, from what I think about them. There are in this country only two great Parties, the Monarchical and the Republican. The first has in all the present political Denominations of the United States, many people whose intellectual faculties are checked in this respect, and when they think that they are promoting the Liberty cause, they are preparing in this Republic the way for Monarchs. And it is now so wide opened, that we should not marvel, if their powers in this country would this moment excite Revolutions and create dreadful destruction of life and property and great sufferings to all political and religious parties, and especially to the poor slaves and to the colored people in general, who would be deluded, to fight for freedom, although they would come into the shackles of New Tyrants. The principal cause for all this misery would be in those who are most zealous, to get freedom, but make wrong steps, to obtain it. You have a warning example in Europe. I have published five German volumes in the years 1838-1842, in which that which happened in the years 1848 and 1849, has been predicted, and took place on account that those who were seeking freedom, did not apply the means, shown in my volumes by the Spirit of Truth and Righteousness.

The Anti-Slavery people of all parties should profit of this warning and study with attention my Pamphlet, now published and spoken of in my former article, to know that which must be known, to arouse people of all parties, who wish to save and improve this Republic, for Union and action, and to arouse especially the President and Congress for co-operation; because if judgment comes, it comes not only upon the President and Congress, but also upon the country. But as it is hinted at the end of my article, I have the best hope, that the President will be converted. But those who read this, should be the first, to learn that which is in my Pamphlet for this purpose, and then to make it known to others. And if they should find that which is in the Pamphlet, not yet sufficient for the President and the most stubborn slaveholding Congressmen, I promise in the Pamphlet a second supplement, whenever required, which will be, without doubt, sufficient to move them, to invite me, to come and read the English Translation of my Latin work in their presence and make known all that is required, to enable them, to proclaim the New Era to all Governments on the Globe.

In hopes, that that which has been mentioned, is abundantly sufficient, to arouse all Anti-Slavery people, to learn the contents of my Pamphlet, and then to act accordingly for Freedom and Peace of all Mankind, for which I have sacrificed all my faculties. I am a sincere Brother of every human being.

ANDREW B. SMOLNIKAR.

## Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.

When Slavery, alarmed by the agitation that has been created in the public mind against it, has monopolized the Federal government, and enlisted the greater part of the priests and politicians in its defence; and while the great body of the northern people either advocate the enforcing of the iniquitous fugitive slave law, or regard it with profound indifference it is of the utmost importance that Abolitionists should be uniting in their exertions, and unceasing in their efforts to eradicate the monster curse of slavery from the world.

But in order to effect any object, it is necessary to use the requisite means, and the undersigned believe that Fairs are very effective as a subordinate instrumentality.

They not only assist greatly in procuring the needed pecuniary means to prosecute the cause, but they bring numbers of persons who are opposed to those who are indifferent within an Anti-Slavery influence during the time they are held; and the social intercourse connected with them, serves to keep alive the zeal and energy of those engaged in them.

We therefore earnestly invite all persons, without regard to any distinctions, to unite with us in holding a FAIR in SALEM commencing on the 31st of December and continuing through the following day. We hope there will be a variety of articles prepared suitable for New Years presents.

To the women we would say send us every variety of wearing apparel and all kinds of fancy articles. To the Farmers, let us have the products of your farms and dairies, and to the Mechanic and Artisan give us articles of your handiwork. In short, every thing that is useful or beautiful, that will subserve the wants or please the fancy will be most thankfully received. The funds arising therefrom shall be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

EMILY ROBINSON,	ELIZABETH LEASE,
JULIA CLEVELY,	MARIA T. SHAW,
EMILY DEMING,	S. H. GARRREATH,
SARAH BOWEN,	SALLIE B. GOVE,
SARAH N. McMINN,	H. M. DICKINSON,
ANGELINA S. DEMING,	ANN E. DICKINSON,
MARGARET HISE,	REBECCA A. GREINER,
JANE M. TRESGOTT,	LAURA BARNARD,
MARY TRESGOTT,	LUDIA IRISH,
RACHEL GILBERT,	ANNA WILSON,
ELIZABETH GRISSELL,	COROLINE GRISSELL,
ESTHER ANN LUKENS,	ANNE GARRETTSON,
	ANNA G. SURREVE,

## Job Printing Establishment.

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.

Office Back of Tresscott's Book Store, Salem, O.

## SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence October 27th, 1851, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, from \$1.50 to \$3.00; with moderate extra charges for the French, German and Italian Languages, Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship will be given during the term by Mr. J. W. Lusk. Also, a series of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. R. H. Mack, of which pupils may have the advantage on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 per week.

For further information address  
WM. MCCLAIN, Principal.  
Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

## Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

WHOLESALE and retail, at the lowest prices. Just received at the Yankee Notion Store, North side Main-st., Salem, a large supply of Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions.

## CONSISTS IN PART OF

Ribbons	Hose, all kinds
Satin	Half hose
Silk serge	Gloves, all kinds
Silk, Linen & Cotton	Shoes—men's, women's & children's
Handkerchiefs	Gum over-shoes
Green & Blue Berage	Buttons, all kinds
Book & Mail Muslin	Spoons, table desert and
Jackenets	tea silver plated, German silver, britania,
Sewing & saddlers silk	Butter knives, silver plated, & German silver
Silk Twist	Spectacles—silver plated and German silver
Coat's best spool cotton	
Sturges "	
Victoria "	
Yankee "	
Skein thread	
Shoe "	
Patent do.	
Zephyr	
Silk worsted linen & cotton braid	
Linen & cotton tape	
Table cloths	
Brown holland	
Irish linen	
Silk, linen & cotton lace	
Edgings	
Children's hoods	
" coats	
Pins	
Comforts	
Carpet bags	
Hair & cloth brushes	
Dusting & scrub "	
Horse, cloth & hat "	
Dolls	
Children's gum toys	

Together with a large assortment of Fancy Stationary and other articles.

SAMUEL BROOKE.

Salem, O., Oct. 15th, 1851.

## NEW BOOKS.

## AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.

Five Doors East of the Town Hall.

The subscriber has just received, and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Anatomical and Physiological Charts, Pe ton's Outline Maps and Keys, Bankers Cases, Stationary and PAPER HANGINGS.

Also, A general assortment of Toys and Fancy Articles. All of which will be sold low for Cash. Pedlars and country dealers supplied with Stationary on the most liberal terms.

J. McHILLAN.

Successor to Barnaby & Whinnery.

October 11, 1851.

## SCIENTIFIC.

THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the benefit of those not prepared to commence study at the usual time—first Monday of October—and who are desirous of availing themselves of his facilities, for acquiring knowledge. A second term, opening the second Monday of December. And can assure those who may come, that they shall have equal opportunities with those now here, and that the two classes shall not conflict with each other, but on the contrary, may be of mutual benefit.

Among the means at command for demonstration, may be found a fine French Osteological Model, skeletons, wet and dried preparations, life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical plates, a collection of most approved colored plates for illustrating Medical History and Pathology, besides a well selected modern Library, containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to Ladies and Gentlemen, for speedily and thoroughly acquiring a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, or the science of Medicine. The design is, as it has been heretofore, to give as far as possible practical illustrations.

Those intending to study Medicine would do well to commence at their earliest convenience.

K. G. TUCKER.

Marion, Oct. 15th, 1851.

## More About Quilting.

Mr. Editor: We have taken up the pen some ten or a dozen times lately, to write an Advertisement, and as often have we committed the scroll to the fire, under this impression, to wit: That the whole truth was not revealed according to our design.

We have now abandoned the idea of writing anything, but are going to stick to the "Quilting" awhile yet, with the feeling that the patrons of our old ship will stay with us, as we are determined to please. Our New Engine enables us to do work twice as fast as formerly; consequently we can do all orders of 10 and 20 bushels while the horses bait, and have lots of room for new customers.



## THE BUGLE.

Mazzini on the Italian Question.

The following is an extract from an Essay by Mazzini. It is richly worthy of perusal for its intrinsic excellence. And is especially interesting as developing the radical principles of the Italian Revolutionist:

It is not for me to give here an exposition of the complete doctrine of young Italy; but I hold it important to prove that our language to-day is the same of twenty years ago. We have never deviated from it. Now as then, my predominant idea, and the vital thought of all our labors, is this: a fatal separation has been established between religious and political belief, between heaven and earth; this is why we wander groping from one crisis to another, without finding peace. It is necessary to re-unite earth to heaven, politics to the eternal principles which should direct them; nothing great or durable can be done without that. God, Religion; the People, Liberty in Love; these two words, which as individuals we inscribed on our banner in 1831, and which afterwards—significant phenomenon—became the formula of all the decrees of Venice and of Rome, sum up all for which we have combated, all for which we will combat to victory. The people of Italy instinctively comprehended this idea. Young Italy became rapidly powerful. A gradual transformation was effected in a portion of its enlightened youth, which became, I will not say the most devoted, but the most constant in devotion to their country. Two or three years of struggle and suffering sufficed to exhaust the strength when the inspiring sentiment is only one of reaction, of indignation against oppression; a whole life is not too much for a realization of a thought which seeks to reunite earth to heaven.

A mighty question is now being agitated in Europe between two principles which have divided the world since its creation; and these two principles are liberty and authority. The human mind desires to progress according to its own light, not by favor of concession but by virtue of the law of its own life. Authority says to it: Rest where thou art; I alone strike the hour of the march; while I am silent everything should rest, for all progress which is accomplished without me and beyond me, is impious. The human mind infers itself: it feels its own right and power; it finds that the germ of progress is in itself, that strength and right come to it from God, and not from an intermediate power coming between itself and God, as if charged to lead it. Hence spring revolt and resistance, and hence the anomalous situation of Europe. The conscience of the human race is struggling with tradition, which desires to enchain it; the future and the past dispute for the collective life of humanity, and for that of the individual. Every man who in these struggles, ever stilled yet ever re-appearing; in this series of manifestations and violent repressions which have constituted European history for two-thirds of a century, sees only the action of some accidental or material causes, as a deficit, a famine, a secret conspiracy or cabinet intrigue; understands nothing of the facts of history, nothing of the laws of which, by those facts, history becomes the expression. And he who in the great questions of the suffrage, of protection, of nationality, sees nothing but the subjects of political discussion, having no connection with the religious idea, with the providential development of humanity, understands neither man nor God, and degrades to the proportions of a pigny intelligence, a battle of giants, of which the stake is a step in advance in the universal education of mankind, or a step backward towards the world which we had believed to have ended with the middle ages.

The destruction of authority such as it now exists, the proclamation of human liberty, whether as a means or as an end—this is the problem which Europe has now to solve. Right or wrong, the human mind believes that it sees a glimpse of new destinies, and a new heaven; and in order to prepare itself to realize them, it claims its independence, it desires to interrogate humanity upon what it believes, upon what it expects, and hopes; it desires to pass under revision the laws of life and of its being: old authority would forbid the attempt.

The question is a vital one; and one would have thought it impossible that there should exist a single people, or a single man, who did not feel the necessity of deciding between the two camps, and of giving to one or the other his name and his active adhesion. And nevertheless it is not so. The solidarity of all in support of the principle in which they believe is only understood on one side. And this side, with shame be it said, is that of old authority.

All the powers whose rallying cry is authority, are allied for the defensive and for the offensive; they fulfill amongst each other the duties of fraternity: when one is attacked the others fly to its aid; in time of peace an universal propaganda rallies the means of all. They have a plan, a combined action, and a visible symbol, the Pope. They do not believe in him; but they feel the want of a common standard, and they support him. Schismatics, orthodox believers, materialists, all those who deny the liberty of the human conscience and its manifestation by acts, join hands around his throne.

It is not thus with the powers, with the nations whose rallying cry is Liberty. They may have brothers in their ideal sphere; they have none upon the field of reality. Each sustains, defends what he has been able to conquer for himself; no one exerts himself for the triumph of the principle elsewhere. The life of God is only sacred to them so far as it is diffused in their own sphere; beyond their own frontiers it becomes indifferent to them; they abandon it to chance, they deliver it over to the enemy. No protection is afforded to the people which are tortured and destroyed, no hindrance is offered to the hostile forces which stifle life in its cradle, or prevent the truth from manifesting itself. To the cry of Authority everywhere and for all, they oppose that of Liberty for those who possess it. To the insolent, audacious intervention exercised by the other camp, they reply, Neutrality, non-intervention, not for all—for they do nothing to prevent the intervention of others—but for themselves. Austria and France intervene in Italy; Prussia in the states of Germany, Russia in Hungary. England, the United States, Switzerland, cross their arms,

and silently aid the triumph, which they believe to be iniquitous, of old authority over liberty. Like Pilate, they wash their hands of the blood of the just—they would reply to God with the answer of Cain, "Am I then my brother's keeper?"

A people, the Italian people, rises up. It goes straight to the heart of the question, to the palladium of the enemy's camp. It proposes to cut the knot, to emancipate the world, to end the struggle for all by a single blow. Authority has its seat, its source, its radiating center at Rome. Authority pretends that it lives in the love of all, that it is sanctified by universal consent, that a factions minority is all that opposes it. Italy proves indisputably the reverse. It unites, it interrogates publicly, peacefully, the wishes of men in the very place where authority has always reigned without opposition, where it has been able to seduce, mislead, and corrupt at its pleasure. An unanimous voice replies: the authority which governs us is a falsehood; it is not worthy to guide us; the Pope is no longer our head; we appeal to God, to liberty, and to our conscience. The royalty of the Pope—all that could be abolished by decree—is abolished. The Pope flees.

A banner bearing these principle-involving and eternal words, "God and the people," floats above the Vatican. Not a man raises his hand to protest in favor of the Pope; not a man bends the knee before the bulls of excommunication hurled from Gaeta. And to this demonstration, for the benefit of the world's cause, on the part of a people which has always served this cause, how has Protestantism replied? How has England replied? What has been done to save this people, when, in defiance of all right, and without the smallest provocation, four governments leagued together to crush it, and sent their armies to tear down by brute force the sacred banner of liberty from Gaeta?

There exists great agitation at the present moment in Protestant England on account of the attempted encroachments of Catholicism. Think you that these attempts would have taken place if the people's banner were still floating at Rome? Think you that the Pope would have sent his Catholic hierarchy from Gaeta?

Papacy excluded from Rome, is it well known, papacy excluded from Italy. Papacy excluded from Italy is papacy excluded from Europe. Hence the Pope at Lyons or Seville—no longer be Pope; he will be only a deposed king. Protestantism has not understood this. There is so little remaining of the deep conviction, so little of the enthusiasm which produced the Reformation, that before the great question in dispute at Rome, it assumed a skeptical position; it contented itself by asking whether such or such a man governing in that city belonged to one political school or another—whether he was a partisan of a system of terror or of justice; it entered into a polemic with respect to individuals. The work, the providential work, which was being accomplished there by instruments destined, whatever might be their character, to disappear the day after, completely escaped its notice. And when Austrians, Neapolitans, and Frenchmen marched against Rome, it could not summon up sufficient energy to say, Stop—a question of religious faith is there at issue, and we will not allow it to be decided by brute force. And yet we gave it sufficient time to pronounce this prohibition.

Protestantism has thus given to the world, I repeat it, a striking demonstration of want of power, of decay. It will expiate it bitterly, if it does not hasten to repair the mistake it has committed.

Faith begets faith. You cannot expect that men should believe in yours, when they see that it does not furnish you with the consciousness of a right or the feeling of a duty to fulfill. You have looked on with indifference whilst the liberty of the human soul was being crushed beyond your gates; you will be thought little worthy of defending it within.

Faith is also wanting to the Pope; but he has something which replaces it in the eyes of the world; he has the *authority*, the *obedience*, and the *unquestionable logic of his false principle*. He attacks; you fortify yourselves for defense; he advances ever, with the continuous motion of the serpent; you move by fits and starts under the impulse of fear; he says, Servitude for all; you say, Liberty for all alone. You will not have it; or rather, you already have it not. You are slaves by all the slavery of your brethren. Hence it is that your contracted inspiration no longer fecundates the souls of men. There is no religion without faith in the solidarity of the human race.

I have here said what is to me the touchstone of every faith. When any one says to me, "Behold a good man," I ask, "How many souls has he saved?" When any one says to me, "Behold a religious people," I inquire what it has done and suffered to bring humanity to its belief.

It is to man, and not to a certain number of men, that God has given life, the sun, the fruits of the earth, his law, and the capability of comprehending and obeying it. It was for all men that Jesus died upon the Cross. And you who honor the name of God, and murmur unceasingly the name of Christ, what have you given, what do you give for all men? For whom do you die, or whom do you dare martyrdom? By what do you render testimony to the unity of the human race, of which you are only a member? What work of education do you accomplish upon earth? You found establishments for the sale of Bibles, you found establishments for the sale of forbidden books; you found the divine word across forbidden frontiers; but you know not that the foundation of the commencement of all education is liberty? Have you so completely lost the spirit, are you so blind to all but the dead letter of the law, as not to know that it is to man that God allotted the gift of understanding and of interpreting his will, and that the slave is not a man, but the form, the material part of a man alone?

I have read the writings of the men who protest against the encroachments of Catholicism; I have hearkened to the speeches uttered by them in their meetings. I have not met with a single expression of sympathy for the Rome of the people and for liberty, not a single prayer for the emancipation of Italy from the chains which forbid her all movement, all spiritual education. We have nothing to do, they say, with political questions. Is it, then, by leaving man in the hands of his oppressors that you would elevate and emancipate his soul? Is it by leaving erect the idol of blind force, in the service of imposture, that you think to raise in the human soul an altar to the God

of a free conscience? Moses broke the idols to pieces; he knew well the whistling idols existed there would ever be idolaters.

Every so-called religious agitation against papacy will be vain, which does not take in hand the Italian political question. Whilst the Pope possesses Italy, he will have a footing in every part of Europe. It is the Italian nation alone that can annihilate papacy. Would you introduce the light and air of heaven within our prison? Help us to break open its gates, to throw down its walls; and the air and the light of God will pour in to invigorate and enlighten us. Help us to reconquer liberty of speech; you will find that our first word will be liberty of conscience. Petition your government, not to arrest the progress of Catholicism amongst yourselves—how can it attempt to do so—but remembering for once at least that England also has rights and duties in Europe, to put a stop to the prolonged scandal of a foreign occupation of Rome; and be sure that twenty-four hours after our deliverance, the Pope shall flee towards Gaeta and soon much farther than Gaeta.

All agitation which does not make this its object will be vain; not only because Italy, bound, gagged, with the sword of the oppressor at her throat, cannot make any response or derive any advantage from the fraction of truth which may be therein contained before she has broken that sword; but also because it is immoral; because it fails to recognize the unity of man; because it betrays the sacred duty of rendering assistance to every victim of assassination; and because it is in reality, I believe, a secret compromise between lukewarm religious belief and political prejudices which it is feared to alarm.

We have sometimes been asked, if when once emancipated, we should proclaim ourselves Protestants? It is not for individuals to reply. The country, free to interrogate itself, will follow the inspiration that God will send it. Religion is not a matter of contract; and those who address such a question to us, can have but little faith in that which they profess to believe to be the truth. For myself, I would not bargain even for the liberty of my country, by profaning my soul with falsehood. But this, with my hand upon my heart, I can answer to them.

Catholicism is dead. Religion is eternal. It will be the seed of the thought of the new world. Every man bears an altar in his own heart, upon which, whenever he invokes it in purity, enthusiasm, and love, the truth of God descends. Conscience is sacred; it is free. But truth is one, and faith may anticipate the time, when, from the free conscience of enlightened men, beneath the breath of God, shall be given forth a religious harmony, more mighty more potent in love and life, than any to which humanity has yet lent ear.

But in order that the death of Catholicism may be revealed to men, the air must circulate freely, and reach, in order to destroy, the corpse which stands as yet erect. In order that man may invoke with purity, enthusiasm, and love, the truth of God, he must be emancipated from a state which teaches him immortality, egotism, hatred, and mistrust. And in order that truth may triumph over error, it must be free to proclaim itself in the full light of day. This consummation we can offer in exchange for the support which we demand.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

December, 1850.

## West Point Academy.

It is said that it costs this nation \$800 for each cadet that is educated at West Point Academy. If this was all the evil in teaching men the art of slaughtering innocent people, there would not be quite so much cause for complaint, and for desiring the suspension or utter overthrow of that inhuman institution. But this is but a fraction of the evil—but a drop in the bucket.

After men are taught to murder their fellow-beings, they want employment, and for that purpose will do all they can to get up wars with other nations; so that we may never expect permanent peace while the nation continues to manufacture murderers.

Had there never been any military academy in this nation, that most wicked and disgraceful war with Mexico never would have taken place. There was, in the country a swarm of men who had been educated at West Point, who wanted a chance to work at their trade and fill their pockets out of the national treasury and with plunder. They had worked themselves into the favor of government officers, and by their advice the war with Mexico was encouraged.

When the eyes of mankind are opened to see clearly the real peace promoting principles of the gospel, what a disgrace it will be to a nation like ours to found with a military school for the education of warriors! What are the people of this nation thinking about? They make a higher profession of Christianity than any other nation on the globe, they have the New Testament in all their houses, hear it read in all their churches, and yet do not even appear to have the least doubt that fighting is a part of Christianity. Nay, they nearly all pretend it is a Christian duty to slay men, and dash out the brains of innocent women and children for the credit or honor of the nation and a majority of their priests teach this doctrine.

Reader, just think of it. A Christian nation educating men in the art of human slaughter, and at the same time professing to be the meek and humble disciples of the Prince of Peace! Educating murderers at eight hundred dollars each and spending not a single dollar to teach the science of agriculture or the useful arts; but even discouraging honest industry by robbing men of their right to cultivate the earth!—P. Bond.

## Church-Goers.

The following extract from a late work of Dickens's, has considerable truth in it, if we are not mistaken, and is about as well adapted for this meridian as England:—[Investigator.]

"Bless you! I've thought of it many a time when I've seen a church emptying itself into the street. Look here, suppose there's a crowd of people—a whole mob of 'em going down the church steps. I don't know how many rods of Christian carriages, with griffins painted on the panels, and swords and battle-axes, as well as I can remember, the coachmen, half asleep, and there's a look religious, and there's a footman following some, and carrying the Holy Bible after their misuses, just as to-morrow they'll carry a spaniel—and that's what they call

luminescence. Well that's a pleasant sight, isn't it? And them, who are not ashamed to carry their own big prayer books, with the gold leaves twinkling in the sun, as if they took pains in telling the world they'd been to church—well, how many of them had been there in earnest? How many of them go there with no thought whatsoever only that it's Sunday—church-going day? And so they put on what they think religion that day, just as I put on a clean shirt. Bless you! sometimes I've said to myself, 'well, I should like to know how many of you will remember you're Christians till next week? How many of you will go to-morrow morning to your offices and counting houses, and stand behind your counters, and all in the way of business—all to scramble up the coin—forget you are miserable sinners, while every thing you do makes you more miserable, only you never feel it, so long as it makes you more rich?' And so there's a Sunday conscience like a Sunday coat, and folks who'd get on in the world put the cast and conscience carefully by, and only wear 'em once a week. Well, to think how many such folks go to worship—why then, I must say it, Master Capstick, to stand inside of a church and watch a congregation coming out, however you may stare, may be—I can't help after my fashion thinking so—a melancholy sight, indeed. Lord love you! when we see what some people do all the week—people who're staunch at church, remember—I can't help thinking there's a good many poor souls who're only Christians at morning and afternoon service."

## The Grayson County, Va., Excitement.

The people of Grayson county, Virginia, have held a public meeting and offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of Jarvis C. Bacon, of Ashland, Ohio, against whom they make the following charge, in the preamble to their resolutions:

"Whereas, There is evidence that the said Jarvis C. Bacon is an abolitionist, and an emissary of a body of fanatics, knaves and traitors, styled 'The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' and has been engaged in disseminating the abominable and pernicious doctrines of that association in this community; and

Whereas, There is also satisfactory evidence that the said Bacon instigated and seduced four slaves—two of them the property of Mr. John Reeves, of this county, and the others the property of Geo. R. Cox, of the neighboring county, Ashe, in the State of North Carolina—to abscond from their masters, and to resist unto death all attempt to recapture them; in consequence of which instigation and advice the said slaves did abscond, and did make resistance to an attempt to retake them, in which resistance they murdered Samuel Bartlett, an estimable citizen of this county, and most grievously wounded Cyrus Wiley, John Clement, Alfred Bartlett, and Wm. B. Hale other citizens of this county; and

Whereas, Three of the slaves, to wit: Simon Lewis and Jack, have this day been condemned to death by the court of this country for the offences committed by them in their said resistance; and

Whereas, The said Bacon has made his escape from Grayson county, and it is feared from Virginia; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, and in the eye of a just God, that the said Jarvis C. Bacon is the murderer, as well of the said Samuel Bartlett as of the said three unfortunate and deluded negroes, Simon, Lewis, and Jack.

Resolutions were also adopted by the meeting against purchasing "any goods, wares, or merchandise in any slaveholding States, until we have the clearest evidence that the people of those States intend to respect and regard the just, legal, and constitutional rights of the people of the Southern States, in and to their slave property."

A "lame and impotent conclusion" truly. If Jarvis C. Bacon is all that is alleged, it will neither punish the man, nor tend to cure the evil complained of to refrain from purchasing "any goods, wares, or merchandise, in the non-slaveholding States." A silly individual once bit his own nose off it is said.

The slaveholders have committed outrages upon Northern men—if we should therefore resolve not to wear cotton shirts, we should only act as absurd as the people of Grayson County.—*Buffalo Express.*

## A Call—A State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Ohio.

Will be held in Cincinnati on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, days of January, 1852. The object of the Convention is to recommend and adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote the interests of the Colored people of the State. See to it Colored men; you who are taxed, yet denied a representation, and made aliens in the land of your birth, that you are largely represented in said Convention. The time has come when you must act or perish, and when silence in you is a crime. We append the following resolution that was passed at the State Convention, which sat at Columbus last winter, and we trust that delegates will faithfully comply with it.

Resolved, That the delegates composing the convention be requested to write a report in as short a form as is expedient, giving the population, wealth, and condition of the colored people in their respective counties.

## JOHN J. GAINES.

N. B.—Regularly appointed delegates will report themselves to the reception committee at the "Hotel Dumas" on Macalister street. Ample arrangements will be made by the citizens to provide for all such during the sitting of the Convention.

## Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O. Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont co. H. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co. Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O. J. Southam, Brunswick. O. O. Brown, Bainbridge. L. S. Spees, Granger.

## Salem Steam Engine Shop &amp; Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

## REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukesha, Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Taff, Briceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConellsville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordon & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THO'S SHARP &amp; BROTHERS.

Salem, May 30, 1851.

## Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O.  
May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

## The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. Also, at Dr. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 31 West 4th St., Cincinnati.  
August 10, 1850.

## TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps. PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Navley's System of Teaching Geography, or Bala's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Danavus, Columbiana Co., O. or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE. Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Danavusville, Col. Co., O. or to Barnaby & Whitney, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN. Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of Scientific Apparatus, for Common Schools. E. W.

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, consisting of 55 acres of land, well improved. The Farm is situated two miles south of Salem, near the Lisbon Road. The improvements are a Frame House, with a good well of water near the door, also a good Log Barn.

THOMAS TEAGARDEN.

August 30th, 1851.

DAVID WOODRUFF, Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c. A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the latest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

## JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

## I. TRESPOTT &amp; CO.—Salem, Ohio.

WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Falmestock's, McLean's and Seller's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO.

BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dry-Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. Aug. 9, '50

## NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO., 58 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET, NEAR THE POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS. We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt. Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors. Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats. Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers. Puffs, and Cap Trimmings. Dress Trimmings, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Revere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs. Crapes, Lisses, Tulle, Illusion and Cap Laces. Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces. Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts. Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jacquet Mullins. English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

## WM. J. BRIGHT,

Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Nov. 23, '50.

## Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance sent by mail promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.

I. TRESPOTT, &amp; Co.

## Elizabeth M. Chandlers

Prose and Poetical Works. Sold wholesale & Retail, by I. TRESPOTT & CO.

## Malboro Union School.

THE Board of Education for this Institution are happy to announce to the public that they have secured the service of

ALFRED HOLBROOK, as Principal, whose acquirements and almost unexampled devotion to the cause of Education have given him a celebrity which renders it useless to say more than announce his name in this connection. The very able Assistants who will take charge of the Primary and Secondary Departments, will render the School one which we are proud to present for public patronage. Our building is new, with commodious and convenient apartments for study and recitation. The Institution is furnished with a good set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The course of instruction shall be such as to induce an application of the Sciences acquired, to the practical duties of life.

## Tuition Per Quarter of Eleven Weeks.

Elementary English Branches, \$2 50  
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, 3 00  
Advanced Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, 4 00  
French, Latin and Greek Languages, 4 00  
Lessons in Vocal Music and on the Piano can be had at a reasonable charge. Board can be had in respectable Families in the Village and vicinity at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week. Persons wishing to board themselves can be accommodated with Rooms. Books and Stationery can be had in Malboro. Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c. can be had by addressing either of the subscribers. The Term will commence on Monday the 17th of November, and continue 18 weeks.

Lewis Morgan, James L. Lynde, Amos Walton, Henry Cook, Martin Anderson, A. G. Wileman, Board of Education.

Malboro, Nov. 1, 1851.

## LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. It can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will re-educate our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentality, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORR.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1841.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

## PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, we are able to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

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We hope that by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

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